Sl. No.	Project	State	Energy generated during 8th Plan (1992-97) (in Million Units)
6.	Uri	Jammu & Kashmir	*
7.	Ranit	Sikkim	**
8.	Dulhasti	Jammu & Kashmir	***
		Total	25077

* Project completed in May, 1997.
** Project is under construction and schedule for completion is March, 1999.
*** Project is under construction and schedule for completion is March, 2001.

(c) The target fixed for power generation during 9th Plan is 43000 Million Units.

Rehabilitation of Villagers in Singrauli, NTPC

565. SHRI GAYA SINGH:
SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of Resetting and Rehabilitation of villagers in the Singrauli area of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) project has been found to be incomplete even a decade after it was started; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) The rehabilitation and resettlement of the villagers affected by thermal power projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in Singrauli area viz., Singrauli, Vindhyachal and Rihand Super Thermal Power Projects has been completed except in case of ash dyke areas which are being developed in phases depending upon the project requirements. The details are as follows:—

Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project

Rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected people has been completed. A new ash disposal site will be required after the existing pond is filled up. Land for this has been identified and compenstion paid to the villagers.

Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power project Stage-I

Resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected villagers has been completed except in the ash dyke area where 31 people, still occupying the land, are being persuaded to shift.

Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II

Land was acquired in 1985-88 and compensation paid to the villagers in 1985-88. The ask dyke portion was not got vacated as the land was not immediately required. At present, the construction work is in progress and land for ash dyke is required. Most of the villagers have now shifted and resettled. The remaining villagers are being persuaded to vacate the area and will be rehabilitated and resettled as per the company's policy.

Rihand Super Thermal Power project, Stage-I

Land was acquired in 1982—89 and was divided into two parts. One part

comprised the main plant and township while the other comprised ash dyke area. The villagers affected by the setting up of the main plant and township were resettled and rehabilitated.

The ash dyke area was predominantly forest land and there was delay in getting the forest clearance. Therefore, alternate area in Mithini village was acquired by NTPC. Almost all the villagers have been resettled. Construction work in the ash dyke area is in progress.

Purchase of power from Pakistan

566. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had told the Press in Banglaore on 18th May, 1997, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 19th May 1997 that India would purchase from Pakistan 3000 MW of surplus power being generated by it from the Hydel resources of the Indus River basin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pakistan Prime Minister had said that at present Pakistan does not have any surplus power as reported in the 'Hindu' dated the 22nd May, 1997;

(c) what power was he talking about; and

(d) whether it is likely to materialise in this century?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) to (d) A World Bank supported proposal for the sale of power from Pakistan to India was received from Indian Embassy, Washington. The proposal is under preliminary stage of assessment and scrutiny. Consequent to the commissioning of the last unit of 1300 MW World Bank funded, Hub River Power Project near Karachi, Pakistan is likley to have a 1000 MW surplus during the monsoon season. The surplus is largely between July to September, the expectation is that even during the lean season substantial power will be available in view of capacity addition from on going projects. To facilitate the transfer of bulk power to Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, it will be necessary in due course to establish a 400 KV transmission links. In the short run a 66 KV Double Circuit line between Lahore and Amritsar needs to be commissioned. This would facilitate transmission of 200 MW power. So far, no feasibility has been conducted regarding the modalities for effecting the transfer of power and the investments required to be undertaken.

(a) In order to proceed further it is proposed to organise visit of expert teams from both the countries to identify the various techanical, commercial and administrative arrangements necessary for transmission of power. Thereafter, the terms of reference for a feasibility study will be finalised.

Captive Power Plants

567. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News item captioned 'Captive Power Unit Plan Okayed' whcih appeared in 'The Pioneer' dated the 7th April, 1997;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is mandatory to obtain Government's sanctioned for captive power plants;

(d) if so, what are the authorities and the criteria for giving or refusing sanctions;

(e) how many captive power units are operating in the country as on date with list thereof; and

(f) what is there performance record vis-a-vis non-availability of power supply from the SEB mains?